

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIG.]

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY DECEMBER 3, 1832.

[VOL. III NO. 632.]

TERMS

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at two dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

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All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

These terms will be strictly adhered to.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina: GENTLEMEN:—

The meeting of the Representatives of Freemen, in all Countries where Freedom exist, is at all times an interesting spectacle; and when it is considered that they come from their homes—from their fire-sides, and relinquish the comforts of domestic life to attend to their public duties:—When they make great sacrifices of time, and of their private concerns, promoted by no other motive than the public good:—claiming no other reward than that of an approving conscience; it is not an easy task properly to estimate the sum of gratitude which is due from the People to their faithful Representatives. On the present occasion, suffer me to congratulate you upon the appearance of general prosperity in the State, and for the enjoyment of a common share of health by its citizens, at a time when other portions of the world have been visited by a most afflictive malady. For these blessings of health and prosperity, we have reason to be thankful to Almighty God. And it gives us just cause to rely with confidence upon His continued mercy in averting the calamities which threaten the peace and harmony of our beloved country. For it is not to be denied nor disguised from ourselves, that the measures recommended by an excited portion of the Southern people, if persisted in, must have a tendency to weaken the ties which have heretofore happily united us together as a nation. Whatever may be the issue of this struggle, I rejoice that the People of North Carolina have wisely avoided any interference calculated to disturb the public tranquility. It is in vain that we look for perfection in any human institutions: An overruling Providence has ordained it to be otherwise:—But so far as we have been taught by the experience of nearly fifty years under our present form of Government, we have had reason to be satisfied with it; and it is hoped that we shall cling to the Union of the States as now connected, without adventuring upon hazardous experiments to change the terms of that connexion.

Having been appointed by the President of the United States, a Commissioner to treat with the Indians, and for other purposes, I have thought it my duty to accept the appointment, inasmuch as the peaceable settlement and location of the Indians removing beyond the Mississippi, is a matter of great importance to the United States, and not less so to North Carolina; especially as regards the removal of that portion of the Cherokee nation now residing within the limits of this State. It is known to many of you, that these Indians have for a long time been orderly and peaceable, and their conduct has not made it necessary for the Legislature of North Carolina to extend the laws of the State over the Territory they occupy, or in any manner to interfere with their concerns, except for the purposes of protection. They deserve the fostering care of the General Government, and I have no doubt will receive it.

In retiring from the duties of my station, it has been my earnest desire and intention, that no part of the business committed to my care by the Legislature, should be neglected; and it is believed, that my retirement at this time, will cause no inconvenience in any department of the Government. With this determination, I have devoted my whole time and exerted my feeble talents in promoting the success of such special objects as the Legislature, by Resolution or otherwise, has directed. Under these circumstances, I have deemed it inexpedient & unnecessary to offer any general recommendations for your consideration; confining myself to the task of rendering you a faithful account of the manner in which I have executed the trusts confided to me.

A Resolution of the General Assembly directed that a "contract should be made with Mr. Ball Hughes for the restoration of the Statue of Washington, upon the basis of the principles set forth in the Report of the joint select Committee on that subject." In obedience to this Resolution,

a written contract was made with Mr. Hughes, and some time in May last, he commenced the undertaking, and so far as I was able to judge, in a manner conformable to the principles laid down in the Report. Being desirous of removing his family and materials to this place, he returned to New-York about the first of July under an express promise to return and prosecute the work in fifteen days. With a confident reliance upon this promise, and to facilitate the speedy removal of his family, his workmen and materials, a sum of money was advanced, perhaps beyond the portion of labor done according to the terms of the contract. Otbis, however, I confess myself not a competent judge. The whole sum advanced to Mr. Hughes amounts to two thousand eight hundred dollars. Mr. Hughes finding, (as I understand from him) that sickness prevailed to an alarming extent in New-York, he removed with his family to New-Jersey, and has not returned to North-Carolina. He has since requested that the moulds and casts for the repair of the Statue should be forwarded to New-York, where he intended to prosecute the work. I thought proper to forbid the removal of any thing pertaining to the Statue, as the contract requires that the repairs shall be made at Raleigh. The contract, together with the letters of Mr. Hughes, are herewith submitted.

A Resolution of the General Assembly directs, "that all the Maps, Drafts and Plans, lately in the possession of the Engineer of this State, shall be placed in the Executive Office, and that they be repaired at the expense of the State, and be kept under the direction of the Governor, subject to the further disposition of the General Assembly." This duty has been performed, and the Maps, Drafts and Plans have been repaired, and are securely deposited in the Executive Office.

The Resolution directing the "employment of an agent to arrange in proper order all the papers belonging to the Senate and House of Commons, and others, which were saved during the configuration of the State House, and that they be delivered to the proper Officers of the State," has been complied with, so far as the assorting arrangement; but owing to the want of sufficient cases, and shelves in the Government House, to hold the papers belonging to the Senate, and House of Commons, they have been carefully labelled and filed in a room in the Office of the Secretary of State, subject to such disposition as the General Assembly may hereafter make. This arrangement was a laborious one, and has been faithfully performed by my private Secretary, Mr. William R. Hill, the former Librarian of the State.

The Acts of Assembly establishing rail roads, have been attended to. Considerable delay occurred in procuring an Engineer to make the surveys required. The services of Mr. Francis W. Rawle, of Pennsylvania, were at last obtained, & he has been engaged in the survey of both Routes, which it is hoped will prove satisfactory. As soon as the surveys are completed, a particular Report on that subject, as well as on other objects which engaged the attention of the Board of Internal Improvements, will be laid before you, by the remaining members of the Board.

Pursuant to the Resolution directing the "Dredging machine belonging to the State to be secured in such manner as to preserve it from ruin," I gave directions for Captain Blaney, in whose possession it was, to deliver it to Gen. Edward B. Dudley of Wilmington, for the purpose of having it secured. On examination it was found that the Vessel containing the Machine was so much decayed as to be unfit for use; that the machine itself was greatly injured; and that it would cost the State a considerable sum of money to have it taken to pieces and stored in safety. In the opinion of many persons, the cost would be more than the Machine was worth. Under these circumstances, I have directed it to be delivered to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, in which the State is much interested; and their Agent has engaged that it shall be taken care of.

The Resolution directing the appointment of some "intelligent person to act on the part of the State, collecting testimony, and causing such surveys as may be necessary to the just prosecution of the suit pending in the Supreme Court in the name of the Attorney General for vacating certain grants made by this State," has been attended to, and I have appointed for this purpose, Thomas Bews of Rutherford, in whose integrity and capacity I have the most perfect reliance.

With respect to the Resolution in favor of the Sisters of the full blood of James N. Forsythe, I have felt myself somewhat at a loss how to proceed. No claim has been made for the money, nor do I know where the family resides. I have not made the transfer of the Shares to the State as directed by the Resolution, inasmuch as in my absence, there was no person authorized to receive and pay away the money appropriated for the said four Shares. I have therefore left the Shares as they were, and have deposited in the State Bank, the money placed in my hands

as Guardian, ex officio, of James N. Forsythe, amounting to 174 dollars 50 cents. This money is subject to the draft of my successor in Office. The Certificate of Stock of the four shares, is left in the hands of the Public Treasurer.

The Resolution requiring the Governor to appoint some person resident in the City of Raleigh, who shall correspond with different persons in this State for the purpose of procuring copies of the "Acts and Journals of the General Assembly," to replace those destroyed by the burning of the State House and Public Library, has been attended to; and Mr. Joseph Gales, of Raleigh, has been appointed for that purpose. The progress he has made in performing the duty required, shows that the business could not have been placed in better hands.

The Resolution requiring the "Governor to make application to the proper authorities of the United States for as many Pistols and Sabres as may be necessary to supply such troops of Cavalry as are now organized or are about to be organized, within this State," has been complied with, and one thousand pair of pistols and five hundred sabres have been received from the United States, as part of this State's quota of public arms. They have been partly distributed agreeably to the law on that subject, and the remainder are in the Arsenal at Fayetteville.

In obedience to the Resolution directing the "Mathematical Instruments belonging to the State, and formerly attached to the Engineer's Department," to be collected and placed under the care of D. H. Bingham, of the City of Raleigh, an order was issued to that effect, and many of the Instruments are now in the hands of Mr. Bingham. It is to be regretted that they were much injured before they came into his possession, and some of them rendered unfit for use without repairs. A list of those collected, is herewith furnished.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, a number of copies of the Acts of the second Session of the twenty-first Congress, which are in the Executive Office, subject to your order for their distribution. I have also received from the same source, three copies of the "Fifth Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," taken in 1830, to which is prefixed a Schedule of the whole number of persons within the several districts of the United States, taken according to the Acts of Congress of 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820; one for the Executive Office, and one for each House of the General Assembly. This is a valuable Document, and will be delivered to you by my private Secretary, with this Message.

An elegant Map and Atlas, with statistical views of the State of Maine, has by the direction of the Legislature of that State, been presented to North Carolina; and I beg leave to recommend that a similar donation be made in return, as soon as the new Map of this State is completed.

I have received communications from the Governors and Legislatures of several States, which I am requested to lay before you. Those from Massachusetts, relate to the unsettled question of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States. Those from Tennessee, relate to the subject of the Public Lands of the U. States; and to the powers of the General Government to make appropriations for Internal Improvements; and approving the conduct of the President of the United States in placing his veto on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike Road Bill. Those from Louisiana, relate to the establishment of a Rail Road from New-Orleans, to pass through the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, to the City of Washington.

The Resignations of Militia Officers and Justices of the Peace, received since the adjournment of the General Assembly, are laid before you in the file marked A.

In this last act of my political relations with the State of North Carolina, I should be ungrateful in withholding the expression of my unfeigned thanks for the many testimonies of confidence and support which I have received from the Legislature and from the people, in the course of a public life of forty-seven years spent in their service, in various stations: In all of which I have received the most unequivocal proofs of their indulgence.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

MONTFORT STOKES.
Executive Office, N. Carolina.
November 19, 1832.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Nov. 19, 1832.

This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina, both Houses assembled at the Government House at 2 o'clock.

SENATE.
Monday, Nov. 19, 1832.

A quorum, consisting of a majority of the whole number being present, Mr. Williams moved that the Senate do now proceed to the choice of Speaker, without making any nomination for that appointment; which motion was agreed to. A balloting therefore took place, Messrs. Williams and

Montgomery of Orange being appointed tellers, on motion of Mr. Spaight, to conduct it. On counting the ballots, Mr. Williams reported that no person had received a majority of the votes; in which the Senate concurred. Mr. Williams thereupon moved that the Senate proceed to another balloting for Speaker, which was agreed to, and the same tellers appointed to conduct it. On counting the ballots, Mr. Williams reported that Wm. D. Mosely, Esq., the Senator from the county of Lenoir, had received a majority of the whole number of votes, and was duly elected. Whereupon on motion of Mr. Skinner, Mr. Montgomery of Orange conducted the Speaker elect to the Chair; from whence he made his acknowledgments to the House, in an appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, Samuel F. Patterson was appointed principal clerk, and Wm. J. Cowan, Clerk assistant.

On motion of Mr. Vanhook, Thos. B. Wheeler was appointed principal Door Keeper; and Green Hill assistant Door Keeper of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, of Hertford, ordered that a message be sent to the House of Commons, informing that House, that the Senate is duly organized, and ready to proceed on Public business.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.

On motion of Mr. Spaight, ordered that a committee of five persons be appointed to prepare rules of order for the government of the Senate during the present session. Messrs. Spaight, Toomer, Seawell, Wilson and Bailey were appointed to form said committee.

Jonathan Parker, the senator from the county of Guilford, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, ordered that the rules of the Senate of the last session of the Legislature, be rules of order and decorum for the government of the Senate during the present session, until the reception and adoption of the report of the committee appointed to prepare rules for that purpose.

A message was also received from the House of Commons, proposing that the two houses ballot immediately for three Engrossing Clerks, and stating that Daniel Coleman, John W. Covington, Thos. G. Stiche, Thos. L. West, and Isaac C. Partridge are in nomination for the appointment; which proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Martin and Montgomery of Hertford were appointed superintendents of the balloting on the part of the Senate; and the House of Commons was informed thereof by message. Whereupon a message was received from the House of Commons, stating that Messrs. Courts and Wooten attend the Senate, to conduct the balloting on the part of that House.

Received from the House of Commons a message, proposing that a joint select committee be appointed to wait on His Excellency the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the Legislature, and of its readiness to receive any communication he may think proper to make; and stating that Messrs. McLeod and Shepherd are appointed to form the committee on the part of that House; which proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Williams and Hoke were appointed to form the committee on the part of the Senate, and the House of Commons was informed thereof by message.

Mr. Williams, from the committee appointed to wait on His Excellency the Governor, reported that the committee were authorized to state, that he would make a written communication to the Legislature on to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Montgomery, of Hertford, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for three Engrossing Clerks, reported that Daniel Coleman, John W. Covington and Thos. G. Stiche, having each received a majority of the whole number of votes were duly elected.

Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Gabriel T. Moore, the senator from the county of Stokes, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, Thos. W. Norman, senator from Granville, has leave of absence from the services of the Senate until Friday next.

Mr. Parker presented the petition of Henry Humphreys, of the county of Guilford, praying the Legislature to pass an Act exempting from taxation, for the term of fifteen years, a Cotton Factory, for the slaves therein employed, together with the lands and appurtenances thereto; being situated in and near the town of Greensborough; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Wellborn, ordered to be referred to a select committee. Messrs. Parker, Wellborn, Matthews, Skinner and Vanhook were appointed to form said committee.

Mr. Spaight, from the select committee appointed to prepare rules of order for the government of the Senate, during the present session, reported accordingly.

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the Senate:

Committee of Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Montgomery, (of H.) Matthews, Move, (of G.) Kerr, Dobson, Hoke, Morris and Hussy.

Committee of Claims—Messrs. Askew, Hawkins, Harrison, Vanhook, Martin, McDowell, Howell and Simmons.

Of Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Bell, Latham, Marshall, Moffit, Massey, Ray, Tyson and Hall.

Of Internal Improvements—Messrs. Dullock, Faison, Hinton, Norman, Allison, Britain, Leake and Lamb.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Bailey, Boddie, Spaight, Seawell, Hogan, Wellborn, Toomer and Melvin.

On Education and Literary Fund—Messrs. Cowper, Williams, Rhodes, Kerr, Parker, Parham, Gavin and Dishongh.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee to revise the joint Rules of the two Houses.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, November 19, 1832.

A quorum, consisting of a majority of the whole number, being present, Mr. Gwynn moved that Samuel T. Sawyer, the member elect from the town of Edenton, be appointed Speaker; and Mr. McMillan moved that Louis D. Henry, the member representing the town of Fayetteville, be added to the nomination. The house proceeded to ballot under the superintendence of Mr. Gwynn and Mr. McMillan, who, upon counting the ballots, reported that Louis D. Henry had received a majority of the whole number of votes, and was duly elected. The House concurred in the report, and Mr. Henry was conducted to the chair by Mr. McMillan; from which he made his acknowledgments to the house in an appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, Charles Manly was unanimously appointed Principal Clerk, and Edm. B. Freeman Clerk Assistant.

Mr. Hinton moved that Richard Roberts be appointed Door-keeper, which was agreed to, and Messrs. John Lumsden, John Cooke, John Cooper, Levi Wilkinson, Thomas Parham, Benj. Jones, Willie H. Williams and Wm. Stokes were nominated for the appointment of Assistant Door-keeper. A balloting was then had, under the superintendence of Mr. Bragg and Mr. Hinton, who, upon counting the votes, reported that no person had received a majority of the whole number.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Zimian Edmonston, one of the members elect from the county of Haywood, and Allen Peeples, and David Thompson, 1/2 representatives of the county of Guilford, appeared, produced their credentials, were qualified, and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, it was resolved that a select committee of five members be appointed, by the Speaker, to prepare & report rules for conducting the business of the house during the present session, & until such report be made & confirmed, that the rules adopted by the house at the last session be observed. Whereupon, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Sumner, Sawyer, Polk, Bragg and Pearson to compose said committee.

Mr. O'Brien from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Door-keeper, after three unsuccessful attempts at an election, reported that John Cooper was elected.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, informing them of the organization of this house, and of their readiness to co-operate with that body in the despatch of public business.

On motion of Mr. Gary, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for three engrossing clerks, and informing that David Coleman, Thos. G. Stiche and John W. Covington are nominated for that appointment. The names of Isaac C. Partridge and Thos. L. West were, on motion, added to the nomination. A message from the Senate concurring in this proposition, and informing that Messrs. Montgomery, of Hertford and Martin form their balloting committee. Ordered that the Senate be informed that Messrs. A. W. Wooten and Courts form said committee on the part of the Commons.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a select joint committee, whose duty it shall be to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, and inform him of the organization of both branches of the Legislature, and of their readiness to receive any communication which he may see fit to make. Said committee, on the part of the Commons, consists of Messrs. McLeod and Shepherd. A message from the Senate, concurring in this proposition of the house, and informing that Messrs. Williams and Hoke compose their committee.

Mr. Shepherd, from the select joint committee, appointed to carry into effect the foregoing order of the two Houses, reported that they had discharged their duty, and that he was authorized to say, that the Governor would on to-morrow at twelve o'clock, make a communication in writing to the General Assembly.

Mr. Courts, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for three engrossing clerks, reported that Daniel Coleman, John W. Covington, and Thos. G. Stiche, had each received a majority of the

whole number of votes, and were duly elected.

Wednesday, Nov. 21.

David Outlaw, one of the members elect from the county of Bertie, and John D. Eccles, one of the members from the county of Cumberland, appeared; produced their credentials, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. Graves submitted the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Bragg, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be requested to assign seats within the Bar to one or more Stenographers.

Mr. Sumner, from the committee heretofore appointed to prepare rules of order for the government of the House, during the present session, reported accordingly.

The following standing committees were appointed by the House, on the motion of Mr. Long:

Committee of Claims Frederick A. Sawyer, Henry S. Clark, George A. Thompson, Alexander Watson, Charles L. Hinton, Daniel M. Barringer, Wm. E. Ennitt, Roderick B. Gary, Council Wooten, John Bragg, Benj. Settle, John S. Guthrie and James Weaver.

Propositions & Grievances Jos. W. Townsend, Samuel B. Spruill Joseph Gillespie, Moses W. Cuthbertson, Thos. G. Polk, Allen Peeples, John Stinchfield, David Outlaw, Abner Hartley, George Boddie, Benj. Sumner, M. Abernathy, and A. Enloe.

Of Education: S. T. Sawyer, John W. Potts, T. Hill, D. McLaurin, L. A. Gwynn, J. Doherty, D. W. Courts, J. R. I. Daniel, J. Harper, J. C. Ridley, T. G. Fiddis, Hugh McQueen, Osmya R. Irvin.

Agriculture. Thos. Tillet, Thos. Jordan, J. L. McMillan, Wm. Wadsworth, David Thomas, Geo. Ury, T. Witchee, Chas. Gee, Jos. McLeod, A. A. Lancia, Nat. G. Rand, Wm. Wiseman, and Alney Burgin.

Of Internal Improvements. John B. Jones, J. S. Norman, Arch. Monk, David McNeil, Philip Irion, Hy. Caulter, J. Word, E. Thompson, D. W. Borden, N. R. Tunstall, P. H. Mangum, Burton Craige, James Whitaker.

Privileges and Elections. J. H. Skinner, R. H. Bonner, J. D. Ward, P. M. Mask, J. F. Poindester, J. Hart, Geo. F. Davidson, J. L. G. Baker, P. Cronwell, Spencer O'Brien, Robt. Jones, A. Cunningham, and F. P. Glas.

Mr. Pearson presented the petition of R. H. Alexander, praying that the seat of Burton Craige, the sitting member from the town of Salisbury, be vacated, and that he, the petitioner, be permitted to qualify in his stead, and moved, that it be referred to the committee of Privileges and Elections.

TREASURERS REPORT.

The report of the Treasurer of this State, submitted to the Legislature shows that Of the public, or unappropriated revenue and expenditures:—The balance of cash remaining in the public Treasury on the 1st Nov. 1830, was \$69,750.01 The receipts, during the fiscal year, ending on the 1st Oct. 1831, amounts to 95,733.10

The disbursements during the same period 165,493.94

Which shows the balance, remaining in the hands of the public Treasurer to be 33,022.96

The receipts at the Treasury from the 31st Oct. 1831 to 1st Nov. 1832, amounts to 94,500.43

Which with the balance above stated show an aggregate amount of 127,523.39

The disbursements at the Treasury for the same period amounts to 119,598.64

The balance of cash remaining in the hands of the public Treasurer 1st Nov. 1832 97,924.75

OF THE LITERARY FUND

There has been no expenditure from this fund during the year. The balance on hand 1st Nov. 1831 675,025.89

The rec'ts up to 1st Nov. 1832 13,120.86

OF THE AGRICULTURAL FUND.

This amount of cash received from all sources am'ts to 823.30

The disbursements 93.49

Showing a balance unexpended of 823.74

Which has been transferred to the Literary fund, showing an aggregate am't of cash on hand belonging to that fund, on the 1st November, 1832, of \$68,596.321

OF THE FUND FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Balance on 31st Oct. 1831 67,044.19

Receipts from the 31st Oct. 1831 to 1st Nov. 1832 2,601.36

1831 to 1st Nov. 1832 2,601.36

20,545.66

The expenditures am't to 9,732.15
Balance of this fund to the 1st Nov. 1832 8913.40

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing statements, show balance of cash on hand to the 1st Nov. 1832, as follows:
Am't. as public Treasurer 7,924.73
Do. Treas'r of Lit'y fund 82,598.32
Do. do. of the fund for Internal Improvement 813.40

897,324.45

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention met, and was organized on Monday 19th Nov. His Excellency James Hamilton, Jr. was elected President, and Isaac W. Hayne, Esq. Secretary. A Resolution was adopted, to appoint a Committee of twenty-one persons, to take into consideration the act of the last Legislature, annulling this Convention, & to consider and report upon the several acts of the Federal Government laying duties upon imports, for the protection of domestic manufactures. The committee, (C. J. Colcock, chairman) was nominated by the President of the Convention. A sub-committee of seven was appointed to report to the General Committee, an Ordinance declaring the Tariff acts null and void, also an address to the people of the State, and such addresses to the Co-States as may be deemed proper and necessary. The sub-committee is composed of R. J. Turnbull, Chairman, R. Y. Hayne, H. C. Pinckney, Job Johnson, Geo. McDuffie, Jacob Bond, P. W. Harper and C. J. Colcock. An Ordinance has been reported which has undoubtedly passed. We give it to our readers:

AN ORDINANCE.

To provide for arresting the operation of certain Acts of the Congress of the U. States, purporting to be Laws laying Duties and Impositions on the Importation of Foreign Commodities.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by various acts, purporting to be acts laying duties and impositions on foreign imports, but in reality intended for the protection of domestic manufactures, and the giving of bounties to classes and individuals engaged in particular employments, at the expense and to the injury and oppression of other individuals, & by wholly exempting from taxation, certain foreign commodities, such as are not produced or manufactured in the United States, to afford a pretext for imposing higher and excessive duties on articles similar to those intended to be protected; hath exceeded its just powers under the Constitution, which confers on it no authority to afford such protection, and hath violated the true meaning and intent of the Constitution, which provides for equality in imposing the burdens of taxation upon the several States and portions of the Confederacy:—And, Whereas, the said Congress, exceeding its just power to impose taxes and collect revenue for the purpose of effecting and accomplishing the objects and purposes which the Constitution of the United States authorizes it to effect and accomplish, hath raised and collected unnecessary revenue, for objects unauthorized by the Constitution:

We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and impositions on the importation of foreign commodities, and now having actual operation and effect within the U. States, and more especially an act entitled "an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and also an act entitled "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, are unauthorized by the Constitution of the U. States and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null, void, and of no law, nor binding upon this State, its officers or citizens; and all promises, contracts and obligations made or entered into or to be made or entered into with purpose to secure the duties imposed by said acts, and all judicial proceedings which shall hereafter be had in enforcement thereof, are and shall be held utterly null and void.

And it is further ordained, that it shall not be lawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of this State or of the United States, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the said acts within the limits of this State; but that it shall be the duty of the Legislature to adopt such measures and pass such acts as may be necessary to give full effect to this ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement and arrest the operation of the said acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States, within the limits of this State, from and after the first day of February next, and the duty of all other constituted authorities, and of all persons residing or being within the limits of this State, and they are hereby required and enjoined to obey and give effect to this ordinance and such acts and measures of the Legislature as may be passed or adopted in obedience thereto:

And it is further ordained, that in no case of law or Equity, decided in the Courts of this State, wherein shall be drawn in question the authority of this Ordinance, or the validity of such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed for the purpose of giving effect thereto, or the validity of the aforesaid acts of Congress, imposing duties, shall any appeal be allowed to the Supreme Court of the Uni-

ted States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose, and if any such appeal shall be attempted to be taken, the Courts of this State, shall proceed to execute and enforce their judgments, according to the laws and usages of this State, without reference to such attempted appeals, and the person or persons attempting to take such appeal may be dealt with as for a contempt of the Court.

And it is further ordained, That all persons now holding any office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, under this State, shall within such time, and in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe, take an oath, well and truly to obey, execute, and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature, as may be passed in pursuance thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and on the neglect or omission of such person or persons so to do, his or their office or offices, shall be forthwith vacated, and shall be filled up, as if such person or persons were dead, or had resigned, and no person hereafter elected to any office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, shall, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct, enter on the execution of his office or be in any respect competent to discharge the duties thereof, until he shall, in like manner, have taken a similar oath; and no juror shall be impaneled in any of the Courts of this State, in any cause in which shall be in question this ordinance, or any act of the Legislature, passed in pursuance thereof, unless he shall first, in addition to the usual oath, have taken an oath, that he will well & truly obey, execute and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature; as may be passed to carry the same into operation and effect, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

And we, the people of South Carolina, to the end, that it may be fully understood by the Government of the United States, and the people of the co-States, that we are determined to maintain this, our ordinance and declaration, at every hazard, do further declare, that we will not submit to the application of force, on the part of the Federal Government, to reduce this State to obedience; but that we will consider the passage, by Congress, of any act, authorizing the employment of a military or naval force against the State of South Carolina, her constituted authorities or citizens; or any act, abolishing or closing the ports of this State; or any of them, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress and egress of vessels, to and from the said ports; or any other act on the part of the Federal Government, to enforce the acts hereby declared to be null and void, otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union and that the people of this State will therefore hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the people of the other States, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things, which sovereign and independent States may of right do.

Leaving out of Sight.—There exists a practice, with the Tariff Party, of advancing their cause by the enunciation of propositions which are true in themselves, but which convey erroneous or false impressions, owing to other correlative truths being left out of sight. Of this number is one which is now going the rounds of the newspapers, in the following words:

"It is calculated that, of the cotton raised in the Southern States, 150,000 bales are manufactured in the Middle and Eastern States."

What is left out of sight here, is that, in order that this quantity of cotton may be manufactured in the Middle and Eastern States, the Southern States are prevented from selling double the quantity—that is 300,000 bales of cotton—to foreign nations. If we are asked for the proof of this, we give it this:

These 150,000 bales of cotton, which cost 10 cts. per pound, are converted into cloth, which sells for at least 40 cts. per pound, as may be evident when it is known that a pound of cotton will make five yards of cloth worth 8 cts. per yard. A bale of cotton weighs about 500 pounds, and the quantity contained in 150,000 bales is, consequently, 45,000,000 pounds—for which the manufacturers, at 10 cts. per pound, pay \$4,500,000. But they sell the cloth made out of this cotton, to the amount of four times that sum—that is, to the amount of \$18,000,000. Now, let any one put the question to himself, and ask, whether foreign nations would not most gladly take double the quantity of cotton, from the Southern States, which our manufacturers take, if we would purchase of them cotton manufactures to the value of \$18,000,000? And would they not, besides, give us their goods much cheaper? There is not a doubt but that the Tariff enables the cotton manufacturers to get at least two cents per yard more for their fabrics, upon an average, than the same quantities could be procured for elsewhere. This increase of price is equal to ten cents or a pound of cloth, the United States, are positively no better off by the existence of the domestic cotton manufacture, than they would be if they were to procure all they consume from abroad, and give the foreign manufacturer the raw material for nothing. This assertion may appear strange, but we will substantiate it by a very simple illustration:

A farmer has for sale a bushel of wheat worth one dollar. He wants a yard of cloth, for which the American manufacturer asks \$4, and will take his bushel of wheat in part payment, at one dollar. A foreigner will furnish him a yard of the same quality of cloth for \$3. Now, it is clear, that to the farmer it makes no sort of odds whether he buys of the American

manufacturer, the yard of cloth at \$4, and gives him the wheat in part payment, at \$1, or buys it of the foreigner at \$3, and gives him the wheat for nothing. And yet, although there would be no difference to the farmer which bargain he made, although he can perceive that the latter one would be rank stupidity, and the former one lead to precisely the same result—yet because the said former one is called the American System, he is bamboozled into the belief that it would advantage him for his interest to give his wheat for a nominal price he must pay for his cloth.

Between the case of the flour and the cotton, there is no difference; and, what is true of a bushel of wheat, is also true of 150,000 bales of cotton.

The Iniquity of the Restrictive System. The philosophers of the American System seem to consider that the great good to be accomplished, by Government, is, that people should be compelled to work. The head men amongst them, however, by their political office-seeking, seem to be rather anxious to avoid work themselves; and, as to the capitalists, we all know that they look upon labor as all mankind regard it, as a thing that nobody would engage in if he could help it. We speak of manual labor, and not the labor of the head, or that species of light occupation which some men, from a voluntary principle, undertake for amusement. Indeed, so far from labor being a blessing, it is truly a punishment, as we find it denounced in the 3d Chapter of Genesis—"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground."

If Governments could be justified at all in interfering with the private pursuits of industry, it could only be by devising measures whereby the people could have the suffering resulting from labor mitigated. But this they cannot do. The necessities and comforts of life can only be procured by labor, and only by the sweat of the brow can they be brought into existence. Is it not, therefore, unwise—is it not cruel—not, is it not wicked—for Governments to compel people to labor for two days to procure the bread or the clothing which one day's labor could command if they were left free to employ their industry in the way known by them to be most conducive to their private interest? Think what they please of it, the advocates of the Restrictive System, wherever they may exist, are inflicting a wound upon the body social, which a long life of repentance cannot heal. In England, they are starving the laborers; in this country, they are freezing them. In England, they say, that, in order to enrich the wealthy land owners, the laboring people shall pay a shilling for a expenny loaf; in this country, they say, that, in order to enrich the wealthy manufacturing capitalists, the laboring people shall pay for a yard of flannel double the price at which it can be had in other places. In one country it is called the Corn Law System, in the other the American System; but both lead to precisely the same results—an aggravation, by human means, of the primitive sentence of condemnation.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Mr. Hunt presented a petition of Miss Mary Smith, of Standmore, Yorkshire, praying that she and other spinners might not be excluded from the rights of women, but have a voice in the election of members (laughter).—The prayer complained specifically of the "vile wretches" who remained single, and yet excluded spinners from a due participation in the benefits of the constitution, although they were compelled to contribute to the taxes (cheers and laughter). The Hon. member saw no good reason for excluding women from jurisdiction.

Sir F. French observed, that there might be an awkwardness if juries were to consist of an equal number of men and women, in locking them up without fire or candle (laughter). He feared that it would operate as a delay of justice, and as an impediment in many cases with juries not to make a speedy decision, however clear the evidence (laughter). After a few remarks from an honorable member—

Mr. Hunt said, that he saw no objection to the mixture of men and women on juries. He had no doubt that the Hon. member (Sir F. French) had often been all night in the company of women without doing them the least harm (cheers and laughter).—Sir F. French: But we were not locked up (laughter). Mr. Hunt moved that the petition of Miss Mary Smith, of Standmore, praying a vote in the election of members, be printed.—Mr. Stanley said that it was against the Standing Orders of the House to print the petitions of individuals.

Mr. Hunt observed that Miss Smith was a spinster, and had nothing to do with Standing Orders besides she was a lady, and—"When a lady is in the case."

All other things, of course give place. [laughter.] He put it to the gallantry of the House whether Miss Smith should not go to press, and would abide by that test in a division, but none took place; and we understood that it was agreed that the petition should be printed.

Smuggling.—The Boston Daily Advertiser contains the following statement: "The import of British manufactured goods, paying 2 1/2 per cent. duty, into Montreal, during the quarter ending on the 10th, exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of the last year, by \$20,537 14c. 7d. sterling. That of the July quarter of this year exceeded that of the same quarter of last year, by \$135,590 10c. 6d."

Upon this text, the New Hampshire Patriot makes the following comment: "It is well known that a large part of these Montreal importations consists of cloths imported to be vended directly in the United States, by sundry 'American System' gentry, in all our large towns.

The Tariff is not yet so much reduced that a profitable business of smuggling cannot be driven. These smugglers are generally much more astute partisans for Henry Clay and the 'American System,' than the manufacturers themselves."



DEC. 3, 1832

SOUTH CAROLINA, HAS NULLIFIED THE TARIFF ACTS.

In our last, we informed our readers, that the PEOPLE of South Carolina, by their Delegates, were then in solemn convention assembled, for the express purpose of interposing the SOVEREIGNTY of the STATE, to preserve the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, and their own rights, against Federal usurpation, and oppression. We can now announce, what we then anticipated,—that on the 24th inst., the Convention adopted an ORDINANCE, declaring the Tariff acts, unconstitutional, and, that the same shall be NULL and VOID, within the State of South Carolina, after the 1st day of February next. The ORDINANCE, itself, will be found in another part of this paper; we ask our readers to give it a careful and attentive perusal. It is drawn up with great care, and provides against every possible case of evasion: The language is mild, and dignified, and the whole Ordinance, shows that it is the work of hands, and hearts, that understand their rights, and dare maintain them.

Thus, the die is cast! the democratic PATRIOTISM!—and the GALLANT little State of South Carolina!—She who suffered, and bled so freely in the perils of '76, now again, has thrown herself in the breach of Liberty, and of the Constitution, with a hope to preserve both! She stands in the pass of a political Thermopylae, the champion of State-Rights! If she succeeds in checking the march of FEDERAL USURPATION, on the reserved rights of the States, and the liberties of the People, then FREEDOM will be safe, and our glorious REPUBLIC, may exist for ages, on as ages to come—but if she fails,—The Union is at an end, and the Constitution will be no more.

We are not of that class of men, who ever were disposed quietly to submit to the iniquitous Tariff!—On the contrary, we have held that the Tariff must come off. We however, could have wished that our sister REPUBLIC, had delayed the action of her sovereignty, at least, one year longer, in order to give the new Congress an opportunity to do justice to the SOUTH. Since, however, the people of South Carolina, have thought proper, not to bear the yoke any longer, but to throw the State on her reserved rights,—we say,—may the God of Liberty prosper her,—for her cause, is our cause,—the cause of the whole South,—of FREEDOM itself!

We call the attention of our readers to a communication, in this paper, on the Cholera, by our fellow citizen Dr. Smith, who has been extensively conversant with this disease—having been officially attached to one of the Hospitals of Paris during the prevalence of Cholera in that city—and who witnessed it subsequently in London, & still more recently in the city of New York. When we consider the talents and attainments of Dr. Smith, his habit of close and minute observation, and the opportunities he possessed in Europe, particularly in Paris—we are inclined to think that no physician in this country can impart more accurate & useful information relative to the Cholera than he can.

As an evidence of his assiduity while engaged in the Neckar Hospital, we subjoin a certificate, from the superintendent of that institution, which we found prefixed to a pamphlet on Cholera published by Dr. Smith in New York:

"I, the undersigned Physician of Neckar Hospital of Paris, and member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of the same city &c. certify that Ashbel Smith M. D. has been engaged, during the whole time this disease (the Cholera) has prevailed in this City, in the treatment of Cholera patients of this Hospital, and that he has attended them with a fortitude and zeal deserving the highest praise, and which has procured for him a remuneration from the general administration of the Hospital, and the esteem of his brethren, the Physicians and surgeons of the Hospital."

Paris, Neckar Hospital, Brichetean D. M. P.

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THE CHOLERA, IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The late accounts from New-Orleans, are of the most appalling nature. The Cholera, Yellow-Fever, and Cold Flu, seem all to have met there, and prove destructive beyond all former example.

For a time, there were 200 deaths per day.—Whole families have been swept off in the course of 24 hours—coffins cannot be made fast enough—many are buried in boxes, and others merely cast out, and thrown into open ditches. We make the

following extracts from letters and papers:

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in New Orleans, dated 8th inst. "The sickness has abated in a measure since my last respects to you, and we expect it will altogether subside in a few days and that our city will assume its usually active appearance at this season of the year. The epidemics have given a severe blow to this State, and it will be some time ere she will recover from it. It is said that twenty eight hundred Negroes have died in this City since the commencement of the Cholera. Very many have died on the plantations, and the planters and merchants are so connected, the misfortune of the one must necessarily affect the other. There will not be much business doing here before the middle of December."

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 7th inst. says: "We are happy to state, on the authority of many respectable and experienced Physicians, that the sickness which has spread consternation in our city for the last few days, has considerably abated. That those cases which occur now are more manageable and therefore the destruction by the complaint is not as extensive. We are induced to hope that from day to day, from the present, we shall have the agreeable task of announcing a diminution in the mortality."

A letter, dated 2d Nov. depicts the following horrible state of things in New Orleans:

"The sickness at this place continues to increase to an alarming extent, yesterday we had 177 deaths, the day before 123 and on Tuesday 110; where it will end God knows. The inhabitants are completely panic struck—bon-fires of tar and pitch are now burning in every street, and continual firing of cannon; what effect all this will have upon the atmosphere remains to be seen. Yesterday, at night, there remained nearly 153 corpses unburied in the church yard."

Cholera at New Orleans.—A letter from New Orleans, dated 2d Nov. received in Mobile, gives the following account of interments for the week, ending 1st Nov:

Friday,	26th Oct.	165
Saturday,	27th "	115
Sunday,	28th "	127
Monday,	29th "	139
Tuesday,	30th "	160
Wednesday,	31st "	165
Thursday,	1st Nov.	230

1070

This day about the same as yesterday. One day later.—An extract of a letter from New Orleans received by this day's mail, dated the 31st inst. states that there were on the second inst., 170 interments, & a great many not reported, being buried in the night in the vacant lots about the city. The negroes on the plantations it is added are dying fast, also the cattle. The Artillery Company were firing cannon, and the streets blazing with fire, kindled in them from Tar, which had burnt two large houses and injured others.

Bread is said to be very scarce and the people running all over the city to buy it, most of the Negroes belonging to the Baker shops being sick, one Baker losing 11 in one day.

VIRGINIA.

Two Senators will be elected, by the Legislature at its next session. As Mr. TYLER's term will expire next March, and Mr. TAZEWELL, has resigned.

WHAT NOW IS TO BE DONE?

SOUTH CAROLINA having interposed her SOVEREIGNTY, to protect her reserved rights, against federal usurpation, the question now forces itself up, what will Congress do? The unthinking part of the Tariff faction at the North, and, indeed, their allies here, answer, why, let the GENERAL GOVERNMENT put her down! Men, who, for years, have been heaping every species of abuse, and contumely on Genl. Jackson, now cry out,—ah! the old hero, will soon put her down,—He will soon blockade her ports with "Revenue cutters," and a "Frigate!" The more thinking portion however, of the Tariff men, already see that this will not do. "I raise my voice in advance," says Daniel Webster, "against the employment of force;"—there is a dignity in State Nullification, says the great Philadelphia Lawyer, Horace Binney,—there can be no dispute, says the RICHMOND WHIG, (Mr. Clay's leading paper) but that Nullification, is the Republican doctrine of 1793.

In short, the thinking ones, every where, begin to see that it will not do to employ force against South Carolina. What then is to be done? A little reflection will show us that Congress has three alternatives to choose from.—1st. The arbitrary employment of force.—2d. The repeal of the Tariff, to a strict revenue point, and, thirdly, to call a Convention of all the States, the parties to the compact, and submit the question to their decision. As to the first alternative, the employment of force, it is not probable that, that will be resorted to,—for, the best of all reasons,—Congress has no right to do so. The Constitution gives the General Government no power, to use force against a Sovereign State. That the Government has a right, and it is its duty, to put down combinations of turbulent individuals, in any part of the country, who resist the laws,—such as the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania, or, Shay's insurrection, in Massachusetts, is beyond a shadow of doubt;—but when a SOVEREIGN STATE alleges that her joint agent, the

Federal Government, has overstepped its bounds, and assumed the exercise of powers not given in the Constitution; when the people of a State, peaceably assemble themselves together, in solemn Convention, and then, and there, declare the act unconstitutional, and, consequently, null and void,—where, we ask, is the article, sentence, or word, in the constitution, that even by vague implication, gives Congress power to put her down? It cannot be found. If the Federal Government attempts to put South Carolina down by force, it will be an arbitrary act,—the act of tyranny, and South Carolina, will find friends springing up for her in every State of the Union.

The STATES are the parties to the Federal compact;—they created, gave form, and existence to the Federal Government; they are the PRINCIPALS, while the government is only the agent to execute certain powers specifically given to it in that written article, called the Constitution of the U. States. Is the agent greater than the principal? Has the creature become more powerful than its creator? Shall the agent be permitted to overstep its limits, and do acts oppressive to one, or more of the PRINCIPALS, and then when those principals complain, resort to the layonet to enforce its usurpations? If so, then the Federal Government has indeed become the judge of its own powers, and we have a government without limitation of powers, a worse evil says Thomas Jefferson, than disunion itself.

The Federal government has no power to coerce a sovereign state, and the Tariff consolidationists, may search for it, in the constitution until doomsday without finding it.

In the convention, which framed the Federal constitution, several attempts were made by the monarchical party, as Luther Martin, calls them, to give the General Government the power to coerce a refractory State, but the proposition was always rejected. One of these propositions stands on the Journal in the following words:—If any extra-judicial body of men in any State shall oppose, or prevent the carrying into execution such acts or treaties (of the Union) "the federal executive shall be authorized to call forth the powers of the confederated States, or so much thereof as shall enforce, or compel the obedience to such acts, or obedience of such treaties." This proposition was promptly rejected. Here, then we see that the power to coerce a State was attempted to be given, and expressly refused to the Federal government; and, yet there are men among us, who claim the power for the general government, and are anxious to see it exercised against a sister State! What shall we think of such persons? They must belong to that school of politicians, who in the words of the Virginia Resolutions wish to see—"our 'Republican system of the U. States transformed into an absolute, or at best a mixed monarchy." The Federal government then has no power to use force against South Carolina, at least, no constitutional power. But, suppose that the Tariff party in Congress, having a majority, should so far forget themselves, as to pass an act to employ force either, on land, or water against South Carolina, will President Jackson, give his signature to such an act? We answer no! he will not; and, we have his own authority in an analogous case, for answering no!

When the pious philanthropist of the North through their still more pious agents Worcester, and Butler, now snugly lodged in the Penitentiary, were stimulating the Indians to resist the laws of Georgia, and urging the General Government to put Georgia down by military force, what did Genl. Jackson say to them? his talk to Ross and the other Indian Delegation in April 1829, he says "The sword of the U. States might be looked to as the arbiter in such an interference. But this can never be done. The President cannot, and will not beguile you with such an expectation! The arms of this government can never be employed to suppress ANY STATE of the Union from the exercise of those legitimate powers which belong to her SOVEREIGN CHARACTER." 2d. If this solemn avowal of Genl. Jackson, can any one suppose that he would employ force even if so authorized to do by Congress.

But this is not all. If his first message to Congress, he expressly asserts that this government is "a CONFEDERACY of twenty-four SOVEREIGN STATES." He gives it as his opinion, where Congress is in the exercise of any power considered doubtful by a sovereign state, it is the duty of Congress to submit the dispute to the arbitrament of all power, namely a convention of the States.

These are only a few of many instances where Genl. Jackson has avowed or intimated entirely at war with the idea of the employment of force against a sovereign State. But often, it is thought, he was anxious to use force, to his

IN SALISBURY,
At Large & Extensive American
Both in Fashion and Amount, of Fresh and
Fashionable Fall & Winter
GOODS
 Selected with the utmost care, and brought
 strictly for cash, in
Great Port and Philadelphia
From the Latest Styles of 1838.
 His customers and the public are most
 cordially requested to call, see, hear & judge, &
 said every one for himself.
 The extensive assortment and low rate of
 prices, must most certainly induce the pub-
 lic to believe that goods cannot be sold lower
 than this section of country.
 He is happy to receive and cordially attending
 business, and a free and willing aid to
 to all who may favor him with their calls.
 Accommodations as shall merit their con-
 siderance.
 N. R. All persons indebted to me are re-
 quired to make payment by the first day of Janu-
 ary or give their notes with security re-
 quired. JOHN MURPHY
 November, 1838. 9:58

NEW STORE
Open at
ROCKSVILLE
Murphy & Taylor
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have just received, and are opening at Rockville, in the Store opposite of R. R. Hargrave, a large and entire stock of, *Fashionable & Family Dry Goods, Cloths, Groceries, and Hardware; Operatives, Fancy and Plain Sewing Machines, and all Necessaries, Bannets, Books and Stationery*, together with every other article necessary to make a full and complete assortment; all of which having been bought Cash, and selected by one of the firm, at

The Latest Importations in
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
with constant regard to an assortment, due to the requirements of the people, they offer to purchasers at the lowest prices, upon the basis of accommodating terms.

The variety and amount of their assortment being large and extensive, they earnestly

and excellent Quality, to call, examine,
terms and prices, judge for themselves,
Buy, as their best interest may require.
November, 1832. 517

**NEW FANCY
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.**

HACKETT'S LINEN
 ARE now receiving and opening a
 assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
 selected with great care from the most
 New-York and Philadelphia of the latest in-
 stitutions. Their new designs in
 Superior Linen and Black cloths.
 Do. Brown and Olive do.
 Do. invisible Press
 Fancy Cambrics, Battistini & Black in
 Merino do., Brocade and Circassian
 Browns do's, Mixed Embroiders,
 Yellow Neshes and linen sheets,
 French and plaid Drillings,
 Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
 English cambrics, German & Irish Linen
 Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
 Marcellies, and Young's Vestings,
A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY
 Prints, Ginghams and Mullins,
 Tickings, Blankets and Browns,
 Shootings and Shirtings,
 Furniture duster and Cotton Milled
 Black Italian Silk,
 Cambrics & serinet do.
 Blue dress silk cambrics,

Milances and do. Montagna Knives,
Poncho, Bag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Grass Baskets and Crops
Silk, silk cotton, and silk. Agored vest
Silk and cotton Hosiery,
A GREAT VARIETY OF RICH
Pique bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambrin handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Diamond, Shell Bonnets,
Fashin do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every
cle hand use of the Carpenter in this
of the Country,
Sawler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Japann, and Prince's m
Harness mounting, coach fringe and
A good assortment of Geomancy, &c.
ALL of which, they are determined
as low as goods can be had in this pa-
country. Purchasers will do well to
see our stock and hear prices before
buying.

WE & Co. are grateful to the Pu-
blishers very liberal patronage heretofore
hoped for strict attention to business,
and goods cheap, to merit a continuance
same.

Saltbury, April 24th 1832.

STILLS AND TIN WA
THE subscriber announces the making of
STILLS & TIN WA
warranted to be made of the best mate-

large stock of Stills and Tin ware and being determined to sell at reduced prices, merchants and others would do well to call and get their supply.

Old Copper, Pewter, Feather Bedstead and Wood taken in exchange.

WANTED, Two first rate Journey men ready hands to work on machinery. Constant employment and liberal wages given.

DANIEL H. SEPT. 7th. 1832.

BLANK DEED

Every description, neatly prepared and kept constantly for sale at this

